The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Something More About Pretty Fallston.

THE GROWTH OF ITS BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY.

ITS ADVANTAGES AND WHAT IT NEEDS.

[Letter No. 12]

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Fallston—Educationally and Spiritually.

In the year 1832, "Fallston Academy" was built and dedicated for school and religious purposes, throwing open wide its doors for all who felt called to instruct the people intellectually, or in the principles of religion. It was free to every denomination, without respect to creed or forms or ceremonies, and answered well the purposes for which it was built. Here for years, the lion and the lamb lay down together in the most absolute peace and quiet—that is to say, the Presbyterian and Methodist lion and the Quaker lamb. No persecution for opinion's sake under the roof of that building, but it is fairly presumable that while the lion and the lamb were at peace, that the lion was more or less at war with himself. Did you ever see an old style Methodist and a true "Blue stocking" in a "Decree" tussel? Put a couple of those worthies together at that day, and the effect would be similar to that of steel on flint; the fire would fly, indeed it meant business. No doubt if the good old building, whose cupola yet points it out to every passer by, could relate its own history, it would tell us startling facts of the good old time, when the "Final perseverance," &c., caused many a hotly contested literary warfare, between the staid Calvinist divine and the impulsive Methodist itinerant.

Those days have passed, but we have the old academy yet. From its walls, the irrepressible youth of the town have gone forth to battle the world, and wrest from it, whatever there is of good in it for them. To-day the sharp notes of its bell brings under discipline many a boy and girl who is ignorant of the cherished history of this goodly old building. Two years later, the *Beaver River Gazette* was established and published by Dr. R. B. Barker. This was probably the second paper published in the county, the *Argus* having been established in 1818—and at that period was not, of course, of so pretentious an appearance or so well patronized, as the valley papers of to-day. Dr. Barker was succeeded in the paper by E. K. Chamberlin, who, after carrying it on for a while, transferred it to the Rev. Mr. Winter, who seems to have published it until 1838, when it came into the hands of Judge B. B. Chamberlin, who carried it on in Fallston during 1838 and 1839 as the *Beaver Falls Union*. After this it was removed to New Brighton, which was becoming the prominent town of the valley. With an academy and a newspaper, I presume the people felt intellectually and morally safe, and possibly do yet, as in the lapse of years they have added nothing and lost the newspaper.

Signs of Business Life.

In 1835, a sawmill was put in operation by Charles Lukens and L. Townsend, which was continuously run until 1864, when it was completely destroyed by fire and was succeeded by a new one. In the year 1835, another linseed oil mill was built on the north end of the race, by John Pugh & Co., which was run for some years and then changed into a tub manufactory.

In the following year, near the upper end of the race, there was built a manufactory for making nails, which was run for a time and afterward used for the manufacture of washboards. This industry was kept in occasional operation until very lately, but is now a thing to be numbered with the past.

In the same year, upon the site formerly occupied by Blanchard as a scythe manufactory, there was erected a manufactory for buckets and tubs, &c., by Messrs. Miner & Co., and was operated until within a few years, by this and succeeding firms. It is now entirely discontinued. In the year 1837, Richard Moreland succeeded D. Townsend in the manufacture of linseed oil, which he carried on for some length of time. He built a flouring mill at the lower end of the race, which was run for several years by John Edgar, Esq., and was sold by him to Messrs. Sager & Co., who are now operating it. Up to this year, the only means of crossing the river between Fallston and New Brighton, was by a rope ferry, which served the commerce of the town for many years, but the increase of business and the influx of business men and their workmen, soon rendered the ferry inadequate to meet their wants. In 1837, a fine bridge was built between the two towns by Messrs. Lathrop and L. Barron, which has done duty since, but might be of much great service to the people were it free from the toll system.

An Historical Note.

In September, 1841, the store of James Duncan was brought into being, which soon monopolized the business of Fallston, and contiguous neighborhoods became a feature of interest in the place. We find in "Historical Collections," a notice of this village about this period, that pointedly shows the great amount of business done in it. "This place is situated along one or two streets, at the foot of a high bluff. And is famous for its manufactures, which consist of woolens, cottons, paper, linseed oil, wire, scythes, baskets, window sash, ploughs, carpets, lasts, carding machines, steam engines, &c. The water power here is immense; a race is permanently constructed, a mile and a half in length, which conducts the water upon which a long row of manufacturing establishments is erected. There is a respectable building of brick for schools and that of worship. In the hill behind the village is an abundance of excellent coal, which may be slid from the mouth of the pits into the yards or many of the houses."

The head of steamboat navigation was at one time at Fallston, or below the falls of Beaver. To render this practicable, a dam of fifteen feet was erected by the State at the mouth of Beaver, at which there are locks sufficient to pass through boats. But this has long been abandoned, and the navigation of the river is seen in the canal boats, the "tows" of whose horse, is a mournful reminder of the good old days of navigation to the foot of the falls; even the canal boats have seen their day, and under the flat of the great steamers, have been left to the tender mercy of the "iron horse." But little progress has been made in Fallston, since the time referred to. It is true that we have manufactories now in existence that did not then exist, but they only have taken the place of others. The manufacturing of oil, cottons, scythes, tubs, washboards, sash, paper, buckets, ploughs, carpets, &c., has now entirely ceased, some of them for a great many years. In their stead, we have founderies, machine works, nail works, handle works, kegs, extension of wire and rivet works and of the keg works, with mills, &c.

There is no cause for gloom or despondency on this account, however, as the industries of the town were never in a more flourishing condition.

The population of

The Town To-day

is about 700 people, mainly connected in some way or other, with the various manufactories of the valley. They compose a very industrious and well behaved community.

The situation of the town in its full length, is a very pretty one. The business part of it is located at the base of a hill, sloping very abruptly to the top. The lower part of the town is on a beautiful flat, on the bank of the Beaver, running back several hundred feet, and upon which there are several very excellent residences, and room for more. From this flat a fine view is had of parts of the Valley, and especially of the more prominent parts of New Brighton. An elegant picture is formed of the pretty residences on the different table lands of New Brighton, which gradually slope backward from the railroad to Black House Run beyond. To town in the Valley is more evenly balanced in point of room for business and residences than Fallston. Were all its available manufacturing ground used for that purpose, there would still be ample room for residences for the proprietors and workmen, and that, too, out of reach of the smoke and dust. It ought to have a population of at least 2,000 people, with their workshops and places of business right at their doors. The present business of the place is something as follows: A good flouring mill at the end of the bridge, under the charge of some of the best flouring men of the Valley. The foundry of John Thomiley, Esq., which was founded in the year 1836 by Thomas Thomiley & Son, and has been in operation ever since, now employs five hands, and manufactures the "Great Republic" stove, various kinds of hollow ware, and engines. Near it is the machine shop of M. Darragh & Co., employing about ten hands; formerly had a foundry at this place, but it was discontinued in the year of 1862. A large saw-mill, owned by Messrs. Miner & Co., employs several hands and does a large and good business. Immediately above this is the lead keg factory of M. T. & S. Kennedy, reference to the commencement of which has already been made. They employ twenty hands, mostly boys, and under the good management of the gentlemen running it, it has become one of the most beneficial factories among us. Adjoining the keg factory is the woolen mill, operated by Jos. Pontefract, doing a very fair business, and must increase. The demand for yarns in the stocking manufactories in the Valley will give Mr. Pontefract's factory a good run. The firm of W. P. Tracy & Co. now carry on very largely the Townsend & Co. now carry on very largely the wire and rivet manufactory. Already mentioned as started by R. Townsend & Co. Messrs. Townsend employ about twenty five hands, capable and efficient workmen, and are putting on the market a superior quality of wire and rivets. This wire needs no eulogy from any quarter, as their work has spoken for them and given them their work has spoken for them and given them a fine reputation. Above this is located the building formerly used for a washboard factory and recently purchased by Mr. Job Fasner as a nail machine shop. Next in order is Phillip's Handle Manufactory, now employing some seven hands and doing a fine business. This is a comparatively new business in Fallston, having removed it from New Brighton. The upper buildings on the race are now occupied by the Standard Horse Nail Company, a new manufactory and not yet fairly got to work. The firm has already been mentioned in the GAZETTE, as being composed of some of the most active business young men of our valley. They will make as good nails as any made in the United States.

Advantages of the Place.

In mentioning the several industries of this town as specifically as I have, it has not been the intention to advertise the business of any firm, but simply to show what can be done and what ought to be done in the town. It is no exaggeration to say, that in every factory, the work done cannot be excelled anywhere. This may sound like boasting, but when it is known that each firm has an established name and reputation abroad, as well as at home, and that each has all the business it can do and continually has, it will be seen that their work must be of a superior character, or they could not overcome active competition as they do, in the markets where their wares are sold.

There should be a larger business done in Fallston than is now done. Rents are exceedingly cheap, taxes low, fuel plenty, some water power that might yet be obtained for a good business, and the finest facilities for the use of steam power.

The bucket, tub, washboard, paper and cotton manufacturing, ought still to be features in the business of Fallston.

Needs of Fallston.

The town needs more of thrift and activity among the people than now characterizes it. Not that the people are indolent. This is by no means the case; but they are content to sit down, enjoy what they have, and passively allow other points to attract their citizens, and those desiring a place to invest, from them.

The town would advance much more rapidly and attain greater prosperity and character abroad, as a part of New Brighton, than it possibly can as a separate corporation. Let it consolidate with that town, and both will be greatly advanced in every point of material progress. That in the course of time would give a fine bridge and all other blessings that flow from a union. The beauty of the town might be very materially enhanced by a proper use of the natural means within its immediate reach. There should be put a stop to the unwise practice of denuding the hill sides of the trees that make it so beautiful. There is no necessity for stripping all that is beautiful from what is naturally repulsive, and there is certainly an act that ought to be reprobated. There is no prettier scene in the valley than that afforded by that old hill side in the glory of its June coat of verdure and foliage. To fell the trees and leave nothing but grass, will make the town look as forlorn and wretched as could well be. There is no necessity for it, to carry out the needs of commerce, as its rugged sides are not fitted for either houses or business houses. There is no reason why this favored spot should not continue to prosper, until its people rank among the most intelligent, industrious and happy in our land. At least so mote it be.

BEAVER.

The Constitutional Convention.

Proceedings on the Death of Hon. Hugh N. McAllister—The Judiciary Article Under Consideration.

[Special to the Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1873.

At 10 A. M. the Constitutional Convention was called to order, President Meredith in the Chair.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, offered the following, which was adopted:

That the Committee on Printing be instructed to procure the printing of the proceedings of the Convention on the occasion of the death of Hon. Hugh N. McAllister, in memorial form, with portrait, and that five hundred copies be furnished the Convention.

The Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the Judiciary Report, General White, of Indiana, in the Chair.

SECTION 4. That the commission of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas shall continue, as they are until otherwise directed by law. The jurisdiction and powers of Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed. Not more than four counties shall at any time be included in one Judicial District organized for said courts—was taken up, with Mr. Kaine's proposed substitute pending, as follows:

At the general election in the year 1881, and every tenth year thereafter, the qualified voters of each district aforesaid shall elect their judges, citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified as aforesaid; the aforesaid judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected, and when more than one county shall compose a district they shall so alternate in holding courts in the several counties composing the district that the same judge shall not sit oftener than once every three successive regular terms of the courts to be held in said county, unless from some unavoidable cause it shall be rendered impracticable. Courts in banc shall be held by the Judges in every district, or a majority of them, at least once in every year in each county, at such times and for the transaction of such business as may be prescribed by law. When holding courts in banc the Judge oldest in commission, or the senior in point of service, shall preside. Not agreed to.

Mr. Craig, of Lawrence, offered an amendment to the section, striking out the word "Change" in the fourth line and inserting "The City of Philadelphia and every county claiming a population of thirty thousand, except as hereinafter provided, shall by a separate judiciary district; every county containing less than thirty thousand population shall be connected with one or more counties so as to form conjoint districts. Every such district shall be entitled to at least one judge learned in the law, and as many more as shall be provided by law."

On motion of Judge Walker forty-five thousand was inserted in place of thirty thousand population. Not agreed to.

Shortly afterward the Convention rose with leave to sit again this afternoon.

The Convention took a recess till 3 o'clock.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—River thirty-two feet; rising. Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco and City of Cairo, Memphis. Raised all day.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—River 6 inches; rising; 11 feet large in canal; 9 feet in Indian chute; 7 feet over rocks; 5 feet 2 inches in middle chute; 50 feet under bridge. Raining nearly all day; clearing off this evening. But little business done on account of the weather. Arrived—Cashmith, Tennessee river; G. B. Church, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis; Jno. Dippold, Pittsburgh; Kanawha, St. Louis. Departed—Camella, Church and Arlington. Cincinnati; Dippold, Evansville; Kanawha, Pomeroy. Capt. Lowe's new job boat Dolphin made a satisfactory trial trip to-day.

VICKSBURG, May 7.—Down: K-llogg and barges. Up: George C. Wolfe. Arrived to-day: Lailed. The steamer John Kyle struck a snag under the water at Brunswick Point, thirty miles above here, at six o'clock this morning. She sunk in 20 feet of water. The steamer Ashland saved the deck freight, which is but little damaged. The boat lies straight, and can be raised. Warm and clear. River stationary.

CAIRO, May 7.—Arrived—City of Helena, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Savanna, Cincinnati, 2; Kittie Hegler, Arkansas river, 3; Labelle, Red river, 5; W. H. Brown, Pomeroy, 7; Quickstep, Evansville. Departed—Marble City, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati, 4; Labelle, St. Louis, 6. River stationary. Raining since six P. M.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Arrived—Belle of Shreveport, Red river; Rock Island, St. Paul; Johnson, Keokuk; Muscatine, Galena. Departed—Minneapolis, St. Paul; McDonald, Missouri river; Bee, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Johnson, Keokuk; Friendship, Quincy; Alice, Missouri river; New Boston, Illinois river. River rising slowly. Rain nearly all day and warm.

EVANSVILLE, May 7.—Cloudy, wet and warm; mercury 59 to 70; heavy rain at eight o'clock this evening. River rises two feet. Down: W. H. Brown and barges, 7 P. M.; Victory and barges, 11 A. M.; Mary Ament and Grey Eagle, 1 P. M.; Silver Thorn, 6 A. M.; Fayette and Geo. Roberts, 11. Business dull.

MEMPHIS, May 7.—Weather showery. The River rose seven inches. Arrived—Jno. R. Maude, New Orleans. Departed—City of Alton and Emma Elliott, St. Louis; Nick Longworth and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Charles Bodman, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Arrived—Richmond and Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—R. E. Lee, Louisville; Great Republic, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 7.—Rain falling rapidly; 15 feet, on Harpeth shoals. Arrived—Liberty, from Ohio river. Departed—Liberty, for Ohio river; Tyrone, for Cairo.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A strike of policemen in Dublin is imminent.

—The second day of the Cincinnati musical festival was well attended.

—The Centennial Commissioners held a meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

—One hundred and forty Apaches have surrendered at Camp Verde, Oregon.

—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the capture by the Imperialists of the city of Taifoo.

—At last accounts the condition of Oakes Ames was such that he was liable to pass away at any moment.

—On Tuesday morning an extensive conflagration occurred in Paris, Tenn., involving a loss estimated at $100,000.

—Chas. Mortimer, a condemned murderer in Sacramento, is again feigning insanity. He has made four attempts to commit suicide.

—Rev. Kenneth Campbell, of Boston, has been found guilty on complaint of Miss Howell with being the father of her illegitimate child.

—Mrs. Sidney Smith, of Freeport, R. I., died there on Monday from chloroform administered by Dr. Hammond for the purpose of extracting teeth.

—The Government of Holland has asked the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of 5,500,000 florins for the expense of the Acheen war.

—A German named Ferdinand Weidenhof was run over by an engine and instantly killed in the yard of the P. & C. R. R. Co., in Indianapolis, on Wednesday.

—The Milwaukee *News* says Senator Matt Carpenter gives the opinion that Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, will be appointed to fill the vacant Chief Justiceship.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention.

The Organization Perfected and a Platform Adopted.

Another Trial Denied to Stokes—Failure of a Dry Goods Importing Firm—Meeting of American Tract Society—Taintor to be Arraigned on the 13th.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1873.

Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention.

The Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention met at 10:30 this forenoon, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, in the chair. After a number of Associations were admitted to representation in the Convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report: President, Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y.; Vice-Presidents, Louis A. Thomas, of Iowa; Henry Branson, of Kansas; General West, of Wisconsin; Wm. Buswell, of Iowa; Governor Smith, of Georgia; J. A. Thompson, of West Virginia; Adalbert Ames, of Mississippi; George J. Post of New York; J. B. Phinney, of Illinois; W. S. Wood, Ohio; E. A. Sinnard, Missouri; J. H. Gray, District of Columbia; Joseph E. Stetson, New Jersey; Franklin C. Johnson, Indiana; A. Morrison, Minnesota; E. A. Dodge, Vermont; E. Wakley, Nebraska; ex-Governor Hazard Rowland, Rhode Island; General T. C. Hersey, Maine; J. B. Sergeant, Connecticut; Henry S. Hall, North Carolina; Colonel Palmer, Columbia, South Carolina; M. D. Wilson, Michigan; James McArthur, Kentucky; Daniel Pratt, Alabama. The report was approved.

A committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. Quincy of his appointment. When that gentleman entered the room he was warmly received. In his address to the Convention Mr. Quincy said he had spent a large part of his life in building railroads, and felt very keenly the danger growing out of immense railroad monopolies. He appreciated their great benefits, but was aware of their great danger to the people. The great granaries of Illinois held enough to supply the people of the east with food, but it depended upon one or two men to say what shall be paid for that food when delivered in the eastern cities. He thought something must be done to take this matter out of the hands of a few men. It was a matter that interested deeply the whole country, and should not be controlled by a few. The object of this association was to counteract this great evil. Railroads have the power to bribe Legislatures, and will continue to dictate laws until the people shall have come together and asserted their rights. The rights of railroad shareholders are not to be infringed upon, but the paramount rights of the whole people to cheap transportation must be asserted and secured.

The constitution and by-laws reported provide that the organization shall be known as the National American Cheap Transportation Association, whose object shall be the cheapening and equalization of railroad transportation rates throughout the United States, and make provision also for a subordinate Association in each State, and regulate minor matters for the guidance and government of national and State associations.

A recess was taken until three o'clock.

The convention reassembled at three o'clock. The following parties were admitted as delegates: Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Illinois; M. M. Pomeroy; Charles H. Dyer, Jr., Secretary Produce Association and Board of Trade of New York; Hon. D. B. Mellis and Theo. E. Tomlinson.

While waiting on the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Horace H. Day, M. M. Pomeroy and others delivered brief addresses, advocating the objects of the movement.

The Secretary read a letter from Governor Smith, of Georgia, regretting his inability to be present and expressing the opinion that cheap transportation can only be secured by lines of water communication. The letter concludes as follows: "I agree with you that there is no question before the country of equal importance with this, and I heartily second your proposition that a delegate from every State should not only be present at the deliberations nor sectional jealousies be suffered to interfere with or impede the successful prosecution of the grand undertaking. It would give me great pleasure to see you at the Convention at Atlanta on the 20th of May, accompanied by such delegation as the Convention of the 6th of May may select."

M. D. Wilber, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report. The resolutions created considerable discussion, many of them objecting to the strong language used towards the railroad corporations.

The resolutions were taken up section by section, and discussed and adopted. The following are the resolutions as amended and adopted:

WHEREAS, The productive industries of the United States, plantation and farm, mine and factory, commercial and merchantile, are not only sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also elements on which our very national and individual existence depends;

AND WHEREAS, All national products are fruits of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably just;

AND WHEREAS, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of the country for those of another;

AND WHEREAS, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union, from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit rate of commodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious, and, to certain interests, absolutely destructive, arising in part at least from insufficiency of avenues;

AND WHEREAS, The great national want of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit upon American products, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the hour and the mission of this association to obtain from Congress and the different State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, with in proper constitutional and legitimate limits, the tariff and charges of carrying the trade of transportation, to increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water ways, and to add such new avenues, both water and rail, as our imminently increasing internal commerce demands, so that the producer may be jointly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless surplus find foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

Resolved, That cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and communion of ideas, and of different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable, but necessary, for the maintenance of a homogenious and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Resolved, That the best interests of different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coals, lumber, iron, sugar and molasses, and other products local in their production, but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation, and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for his investment is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading railroad corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically among nies and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists, to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railroad corporations have not only disregarded public convenience and prosperity, but have oppressed citizens, bribed our Legislatures, and defied our executives and judges, and stand to-day the most menacing danger to American liberty and to a republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railway arrangement, having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of the law, both State and National, and the railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as servants, and not masters, of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices and from the bench, all such railway officials, railway attorneys or other hirelings as prostitute public office to the base uses of private gain.

Resolved, That, leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action and their resolute will in regulating and controlling rates of transportation and giving remunerative wages to producers and cheap labourers to other summers, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations, State, county and town, to co-operate with the National Association, that the power to accomplish the purpose desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions. Relief is within their reach and control; united action and the near future will give, as certain as it is needed for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to draft an address to the people: Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston; M. D. Wilber, Mich.; Horace H. Day, New York City; R. H. Ferguson, Troy, New York; Henry Bronson, Kansas; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee, and W. H. C. Price, New York.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Washington in January, 1874, at the call of the Executive Committee.

Meeting of American Tract Society.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held to-day. The receipts of the year from sales were $426,857, and from donations, etc., $116,873; balance in the treasury, $21,931; distribution of religious works, 75,000,000 pages.

Resolutions of sorrow at the death of Bishop McIlvaine, its late President, were adopted.

The officers elected for the ensuing year include Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, President; Bishop Johns, of Virginia, Vice President, in place of Bishop Eastburn, deceased; Valentine G. Hall, Frederick Marquand, Lucius Hopkins and Rev. John Hall, Vice Presidents, and Henry A. Oakley, Auditor. Publishing, distributing and finance committees were also chosen.

Stokes not to Have a New Trial.

The general term of the Supreme Court has given its decision denying the motion for a new trial in the case of Stokes.

Stokes received the news of the refusal for a new trial by the Supreme Court with indifference, merely saying to his father, who was with him: "They denied me a new trial. My case will now go to the Court of Appeals."

Meeting of American Female Guardian Society.

The American Female Guardian Society held its thirty-ninth annual meeting, at which a report was read showing the receipts for the year to have been $93,536 and the expenditures $79,008.

Taintor to be Arraigned on the 13th.

Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic Bank, will be arraigned before Judge Benedict on the 13th inst., on an indictment charging him with defrauding the bank.

The Brooklyn Libel Case.

There was a hearing before Judge McCue in Brooklyn to-day on a motion to vacate the order of arrest of Henry C. Bowen, at the libel suit of Thos. W. Field. The decision was reserved.

The Bleakley Trial.

The case for the defence in the Bleakley trial closed to-day by the evidence of the prisoner, ex-Mayor Hall summing up in his trial.

Failure of a Dry Goods Importing Firm.

The failure of Fowler & Steaner, dry goods importers, is announced. Their liabilities are about five hundred thousand dollars.

Bonds Purchased.

The Government bought only half a million bonds at 115 49-100 to 115 92-100.

OBITUARY.

Chief Justice Chase.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Chief Justice Chase was yesterday attacked by apoplexy in this city and died this morning at ten o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street. His two daughters and Senator Sprague were present.

The death of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase has caused general grief throughout the city. The flags on City Hall, principal newspaper offices and many private buildings are displayed at half-mast. The Chief Justice came on here on Saturday evening to visit Mrs. Hoyt, his only daughter. He was in unusually good health and spirits. This favorable state of things continued, but yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, as a servant was sent to call him to breakfast, on entering his room, Mr. Chase was found lying in a state of stupor. His daughter was immediately summoned and servants were dispatched for medical aid. When the physicians arrived the unconsciousness was found to have resulted from a recurrence of paralysis, of which he has had several strokes. All efforts to relieve him proved unavailing, and it was evident that his vitality was ebbing away.

Governor Sprague and his wife, a daughter of Judge Chase, were summoned, and arrived in the city last evening. His two daughters remained by his bedside until at 10:30 this morning, when he breathed his last. He remained totally unconscious from the time his condition was discovered until the end.

The news of the death of the Chief Justice was not received in the United States Court buildings until near the time for the adjournment of the United States Circuit and District courts, and as the truth of the report was not considered absolutely certain, no motion was made to adjourn either court, it being deemed expedient to postpone making such a motion until the report was confirmed.

Rumor around the United States Court buildings names ex-Judge and ex-United States District Attorney Edward Pierrepont as the probable nominee of President Grant to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Chief Justice, but the political friends of Senator Conkling are very confident that he will be the successor of Mr. Chase.

All the evening papers contain obituaries eulogistic of the integrity, ability and spotless character of Chief Justice Chase.

The remains of the Chief Justice will lie in state in St. George's P. E. Church, Rutherford Place, from Friday till noon on Saturday, to afford an opportunity of seeing Dr. Tyng will conduct the funeral ceremonies and Rev. Dr. Hall will preach the sermon. The funeral takes place at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, after which the body will be forwarded to Washington for temporary interment in the congressional cemetery.

Mrs. Wool.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The widow of the late Major General Wool died this morning, aged eighty-six.

James B. Hayes.

NEW YORK, May 7.—James B. Hayes, manager of the Olympic Theatre, died of brain fever to day.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1873.—1 A. M.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, falling barometer, fresh northeasterly and southeasterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, possibly clearing in Virginia this evening.

For New England and Canada, easterly and southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, falling barometer with higher temperature.

For the upper lakes and the Ohio valley, northeasterly and northerly winds, threatening weather and rain.

For the Northwest and thence to Kansas and Missouri, occasional rain, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY—DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
May 7, 1873.—10:48 P. M.

[Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.]

Place of Observation.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	63	SE	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	74	SW	Light rain.
Davenport, Iowa	55	NE	Light rain.
Port Gibson	55	NW	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	63	SE	Threaten'g.
Keokuk	57	Calm	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Kan.	56	NW	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	63	SE	Light rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	66	W	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	67	SW	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	72	SW	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	55	Calm	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	59	SE	Lig t rain.
Shreveport, La.	72	W	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	62	W	Clearing.
St. Paul, Minn.	60	SE	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	70	SW	Clear.

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Municipal Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Full returns from all the wards in the city give Mitchell, Democrat, for Mayor, three hundred and seventy-eight majority. The Republican candidates on the balance of the ticket have been elected by majorities ranging from one hundred and eighty to five hundred and eighty. The new Council will stand eleven Republicans to seven Democrats.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 7.—The contest yesterday over the city election was one of the most exciting for many years. The Republicans had no ticket in the field, but supported the Independent Democratic ticket, which was not put before the people until Monday morning. For the position of Treasurer there was no opposition. Each party elected two of the remaining candidates. Col. Zollinger, Democrat, was elected by a majority of 233, which is about 700 less than the majority of the last State election. Freeman, Democrat, was elected clerk by a majority of 651. There was a desperate contest over City Marshal, but the Independents elected Kelly by 45 majority, and Strup for Assessor by a majority of 1,250. In two Democratic wards the Independent Councilmen were elected.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LONDON, May 7.—The annual race for the "Tradesmen's plate" took place at Chester to-day, and was won by Field Marshal, Laburnum second, and Inveresk third. The betting just before the start was 16 to 1 against Field Marshal, 7 to 2 against Laburnum, and 7 to 2 against Invesk.

—Father Wilbur, Indian Agent at Simcoe Reservation, has arrived at Portland, Oregon, from a tour of five hundred miles in eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors that the Indians in that part of the country are threatening war. All is quiet. There has been no time in the last twelve years when the indications for peace were more favorable.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Robert E. Knapp, of Tioga county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Smith, of Tioga.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced against Samuel Crawford, of Jefferson county, were determined.

An order was made for the payment of the amount deposited by Albert E. Briscoe, of Armstrong county, bankrupt, to secure the claim of Baxter and Scribner Bros., creditors, to H. A. Collier, Esq., solicitor.

On petition of Assignee, an order was made for the sale of the real estate of P. Cool & Son, of Luzerne county, bankrupts.

In the cases of the United States vs. the liquors *et al.*, owned by Nicholai Balles, *alias venditioniz exponas* were ordered.

The case of the United States vs. John Boylan, indicted for cutting open a mail bag at Cresson, which was taken up on Tuesday, was concluded at noon yesterday, and a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicated, rendered.

The case of the United States vs. Thomas Hogan, indicted for putting up a sign as wholesale liquor dealer without payment of special tax, was tried and a verdict of guilty rendered.

True bills were found against the following persons: Austin McCain and John Montgomery, for forcibly entering the postoffice at California, Washington county; Daniel W. Gilbert, for making counterfeit half dollars; Frederick Boddie, for distilling without payment of special tax; Eli Mardis, two indictments for having in his possession, attempting to pass, and passing counterfeit money.

The death of Chief Justice Chase was announced in this Court by District Attorney Hope shortly after the noon recess, and a motion made to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased, which, after a few remarks by Judge McCandless, was agreed to.

Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 2.

[Before Judge Kikpatrick.]

In this Court the case of Ballentine vs. Richardson, Hood, Sheridan, et al, is still on trial. The case will be submitted to the jury to day, as the counsel yesterday were engaged on their arguments.

Trial List for To-day.

123. Louis Scheafer vs. Jacob Morningstar.
124. The same vs. Wm. Keyser et ux.
194. D. Maleyn. Mary D. Phillips.
174. W. M. Lenington, vs. J. F. Walter.
45. Harry Darlington vs. Spencer McKay & Co.
2. Annie B. Druit vs. W. J. Kane.
4. Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Allegheny vs. Wm. Chambers.
9. John Mellon, Adm'r, vs. Clement Hoevelerer et al.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The case of Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank, an action on an alleged breach of contract, is still on trial. The testimony is concluded and the arguments will be heard to-day.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 2.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In the case of Reinhart Meister vs. Frede ick Hutsebuck, being a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiffs for $728 34 in the case of Wellier & Ellis vs. Albert Seible. An action on a book account.

A verdict was rendered for $41.61 for plaintiffs in the cases of W. & J. Carson vs. Isaiah Ross *et ux.* An action on a book account.

The next case taken up was that of Joseph Nixon vs. Joseph Fleming. This was an action to recover the value of an oil boat. In 1867, plaintiff hired to defendant an oil boat for a certain length of time. Subsequently, as the plaintiff alleges, the boat was lost, and the defendant refused to pay for it, alleging that the craft was lost in the flood and ice, and that therefore he was not liable. The plaintiff says the barge was worth $700. Still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

224. Sharp et. al. vs. Steitz et. al.
15. Barry vs. Malone.
22. O'Neill vs. Krugh.
23. Miller vs. Tennessy.
24. Malster vs. Hood.
36. Gibbs, Byrne & Co. vs. Frazier Bros.
37. Hall, Patterson & Co. vs. Walker et al.
39. Harding & Bros. vs. Crawford.
41. The Christian Rad. Pub. Co. vs. Snyder.
42. Williams vs. Rodgers.
43. Love vs. Bell et al.
45. Shaffer vs. Crawford.
49. Davis vs. Johnston et al
50. Seifert for use vs. Faas.
190. Faas vs. Alleghany & Butler Plank Road Co.

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

Among the firms engaged in the Produce Commission business and who deserve especial commendation is that of Messrs. Law & McDowell, No. 52 South Diamond street, Allegheny. These gentlemen deal by wholesale or retail in flour, grain, feed, and produce, and are ready to respond to all calls of patrons. They have ample capital to enable them to carry on an extensive business and to offer every inducement to consignees in the way of advances. They are daily in receipt of goods, and thus afford to purchasers the opportunity of laying in fresh assortments every day, while those who consign their goods are thus enabled to secure the best prices and the quickest sales.

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THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅝

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 41f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¾@117⅝.

SPOKES is refused a new trial. This apparently seals his fate, unless Governor Dix interferes in his behalf.

DON ALPHONSO and band are reported to be surrounded near Iqualada, in Spain, and about to surrender. This will be likely to summarily end the attempt to establish a throne.

PRESIDENT GRANT visited the Board of Trade at Chicago yesterday, and made a brief speech, complimenting the city on its presenting a handsomer appearance than before the great fire.

THE fortunes of the Carlists seem to be on the decline. Switzerland expels them from her territory, Portugal is very averse to their presence on her soil, France is restive at their conduct, and Spain is making headway against them. It looks as though they were in the decline of their fortunes.

THE Reading *Times and Dispatch* appeared on Tuesday in a complete new outfit. The face of the type is clear and inviting, and the paper presents a handsome appearance. The *Times and Dispatch* is the oldest daily newspaper in Reading, and we are pleased to note this new evidence of its prosperity.

IF THE *Post* will take the trouble to examine its file of the GAZETTE, it will see that several days since we gave the information it now offers relative to imports. We also gave a comparison of exports for the quarter, all of which was the basis for the comforts we derived, and the discomfort the *Post* experiences.

IN another column will be found some statements affecting the course of one of the members of Council relative to the opening of streets in the Fourteenth ward. The remarks offered are worthy a careful perusal, as the case involves a very important principle in equity. Doubtless more will be heard of the subject hereafter.

THE Farmer's National Convention, yesterday, effected a permanent organization, and received a report on Constitution and by-laws. It promises to be one of the greatest movements of the day. Subordinate associations are to be organized in each State, and no concealment is made of the purpose to effect cheaper transportation between the West and East.

THE transfer of the control of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph is a matter of considerable interest to the general public. It breaks up the competition which previously existed, and may have its influence on the rates to be charged. We are curious to know, too, what influence the change will exert on the fortunes of the American Press Association.

GOVERNOR PARKER, of New Jersey, is being unmercifully criticised by the Democratic press in that State because being a Democrat, he should have nominated Republicans on the Commission to revise the Constitution. They do not seem to be aware that the Governor had to deal with a Republican Senate, and a straight-out list of Democrats would not go with it. Moreover, Governor Parker is a fair-minded man.

WE did not expect anything less of the *Post* than the endorsement of the Kentucky resolutions, and were perfectly aware in advance that it would not be able to see any connecting link between the doctrine of State rights, as held by the secessionists and the rebellion. Yet we think the point very clear. They believed in State rights, among which they classed that of secession. The attempt to practically give effect to the doctrine resulted in the war. It may be healthy Democratic doctrine, but it is rather obsolete these days.

SINGULARLY enough, the break-down on the bridge at Dixon, a few days since, develops the fact that the bridge was one of these patent articles which are so readily imposed on the public, by appearance merely. It is now claimed that bridges of this particular kind have broken down several times before. A man named Truesdell is the patentee. A scientific examination of one of his bridges, several years ago, resulted in the statement that it was unsafe. That at Dixon was of this pattern, and hence the result.

OAKES AMES seems likely to very speedily follow James Brooks to the grave. His system is prostrated by a paralytic stroke, and at this writing he is considered in a dying condition. The reception accorded him, in the town where he resides, at the close of the last session of Congress, shows that he is held in respect at home. It now proves to be the fact that while he was thought to be enduring his Congressional troubles so stoically, he was really feeling them quite as keenly as Brooks. It is believed that they hastened his death.

THERE ought to be done in most of our States what is now doing in India, by order of the British Government—namely, to extend and cultivate the forest trees indigenous to the country. Here, as well as in India, trees have been burned to clear the ground for cultivation, and the forests are being so much thinned out, for their yield of lumber, that unless some check be applied many States will be wholly denuded of trees. In France, where wood is largely used for fuel, when one tree is cut down five young ones are planted to supply its place.

A QUESTION of great interest was defeated in the English Parliament on Tuesday night,—that of the political redistribution of the country. The curious feature of the discussion was the revelation of the fact that Ireland is possessed of a larger representation proportionately, than any other part of the Kingdom. The member from Glasgow stated, and it was not denied, that England is entitled to 490 members, instead of 493; Ireland to 89, instead of 105, while poor Scotland should have 76, and only has 60. The fact that this is the closing year of the present Parliament, and the complexity of the subject led to its defeat.

A WRITER in the London *Times* shows, by reference to the agricultural returns from various parts of the island, that the acreage of land under corn is much less than last year, and that the bad condition of the ground from excessive rain threatens a short crop. He anticipates that more than half the grain needed for English consumption must come from foreign sources. It being "an ill wind which blows nobody good," our countrymen, though sympathizing with their English cousins over the prospect of a scarcity of corn, may yet, without wrong, be glad to reflect that we can spare millions of bushels to enrich us, while they feed our neighbors.

THE Board of Indian Commissioners, before adjourning their recent session at New York, prepared a statement for publication, giving a history of the dealings of the Government with the Modocs, and the cause of the present war. We have given, before this, the historical portion of the statement in substance. Following this, the Commissioners give an explanation of their policy toward the Indians. The following paragraph affords, in compact shape, an idea of the views entertained by the Commissioners:

Its purpose is to deal justly and mercifully with an unfortunate race of men, four fifths of whom are thoroughly conquered, submissive and dependent, and to raise them in the scale of humanity through the appliances of Christian civilization; to protect the lives and property of our own people upon the frontiers; to render safe for their occupancy all the territory of the United States not already granted to the Indians, and to secure honesty in the expenditure of the Indian appropriations. Its methods of doing this are to acknowledge the validity of treaties heretofore made, and honorably to comply with their stipulations; to instruct the Indians as to their part of the contract, and convince them that a full compliance with their obligations is required, and that the Government has the power, and will enforce such compliance when necessary; to subject the subsistive and well-inclined tribes to civilizing influences and instruction, and to encourage the missionary efforts of Christian people in their behalf; to appoint honest agents, and to protect peaceable tribes from the outrages of desperadoes, thieves and land sharks, taking care that where such intended protection fails, as it sometimes does, it shall not, by abetting the aggressors, be made the pretext for another unjust Indian war. Where these methods are found ineffectual, as in the case of Indian murderers, bands, or "dog soldiers," or tribes persistently on the war path, the policy is to pursue them with the utmost rigor to punishment and submission, just as white murderers are pursued and punished when caught; being careful, however, not to punish the innocent for the crimes of the guilty.

We have not a particle of sympathy with the corrupt element that seeks to decry the President and the Commissioners, in the interest of the old system, so full of rascality and wrong. This Modoc trouble is a legacy from the old system of dealing with the Indians, not a development of the new. The statement of the Commissioners is worthy the high mission they are seeking to perform.

WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., LL. D., who died at Charlottesville, Virginia, on Sunday evening, May 4th, was born in Washington county, Pa., in the year 1800. He graduated at Washington College in 1825, then under the Presidency of Andrew Wylie, D. D. In 1839, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia, and remained with that institution until his death. The Presbyterian churches and schools of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will long remember his name with gratitude, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew the man and appreciated his sterling worth. It is stated that over work prostrated his frame, and then his mind became over-clouded, and after rallying once he finally died, in a manner similar to that of Horace Greeley's death. His widow lives at Charlottesville. His two children are daughters, one the wife of Dr. Stewart, of Dayton, and the other of President Hepburn, of Miami University.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

We are called upon this morning to record the death of another distinguished citizen, in the person of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase. It is well known that he has been in bad health for several years, but his immediate decease was entirely unexpected. He was on a visit to New York, intending to return, in a few days, to Washington, and then proceed to Colorado, where he proposed to spend the principal portion of his summer vacation. But death has suddenly ended his career, and removed from our midst one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the country.

Salmon Portland Chase was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808, and when twelve years old removed to Ohio, where his education was superintended by his uncle, Bishop Chase, of Ohio. He entered Cincinnati College, but completed his education at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1826. The succeeding winter Mr. Chase opened a classical school in Washington, in the meantime studying law under William Wirt, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. In the spring of 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, where he began the practice of law, and prepared, during his early professional career, an edition of the Statistics of Ohio, in three volumes, which soon superseded all others. This gave him reputation and a large practice, he being appointed, in 1834, solicitor of the United States Bank in Cincinnati. In 1837 Mr. Chase, as counsel for a colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave, maintained that the fugitive slave law of 1793 was void because not warranted by the Constitution of the United States. The same year, as counsel for Birney, prosecuted for harboring a fugitive slave, he claimed that slavery was a State institution, and that a person having been brought within the limits of Ohio was thenceforth free. In 1846 he was associated with Hon. W. H. Seward in the case of Van Zandt. In this he argued elaborately that under the ordinance of 1787, no fugitive from service could be reclaimed, unless escaped from one of the original States. In politics, as well as at the bar, he opposed the nationalization of slavery. He took no active part in politics until 1841, when he united in a call for a convention of the opponents of slavery, which assembled at Columbus in December of that year. At this convention, the Liberty party was organized in Ohio, a candidate for Governor nominated, and an address, prepared by Mr. Chase, issued, which address is recognized as one of the earliest expositions against slavery. He continued active in his hostility to slavery, making this the chief feature of his political career for several years.

In February, 1849, he was chosen Senator of the United States from Ohio, receiving the free soil and Democratic vote. At this time, the Democracy were in favor of the denationalization of slavery; but in 1852, Mr. Pierce was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, on a platform approving the compromise acts of 1850, and denouncing the discussion of slavery. This being ratified by the Ohio Democracy, Senator Chase withdrew from the party, and aided in the organization of the independent Democracy, which held its first Convention in this city in 1852. In the Senate he consistently opposed every measure in the interest of slavery. In March, 1850, he delivered an elaborate speech against Clay's compromise measures; in 1854 he drafted an appeal to the people against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, delivered an elaborate speech against it, and fought it with amendments.

In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and and filled the office so entirely to the satisfaction of the people that he was re-elected for a second term by a very large majority. The second term of office carried him down to the period when he assumed a national position, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. He it was who originated the financial system which carried the country through the war of the rebellion. It will never be fully known how much the country is indebted to his financial skill for its success in the great war so suddenly sprung upon it. The outgoing administration had not only left a depleted treasury, but a broken credit, which the presence of a gigantic war did not tend to improve. Yet in the face of the mighty difficulties before him, he went earnestly and wisely to work, and succeeded in developing the financial needs for the great emergency upon the nation. The death of Chief Justice Taney opened a position congenial to his tastes,—and in view of his failing health, President Lincoln nominated, and the Senate confirmed him, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he continued to fill, with signal honor, to the close of his life.

We do not need to refer at length to two events of his later life—his supposed aspiration after the Presidency of the United States, and the part he took in the Johnson impeachment trial. The active character of his mind, his long familiarity with political excitements, and, we may say, the desirableness of so honorable a position, led him to aspire to the chief office in the gift of the nation. Ever since his election to the Supreme bench, he has not been entirely free from an ambition for which he should not be blamed, as it is worthy every American citizen. We do not, however, believe that motives of this character influenced him in his course in the Johnson trial. All things considered, it was best for the country that Johnson was not dethroned. However undignified and disagreeable his course, it is desirable not to have the precedent of a political party removing a President from office, even under the forms of law. As the Democracy did not aid in that measure, the full measure of responsibility would have fallen on the Republican party. We do not criticise Judge Chase's motives,—we may fairly imagine them of the best. He may have considered the act, in its several bearings, more dispassionately than others; at all events his influence contributed, in no small degree, to the result reached. His declining health has of late years, been his great care. His purpose was to spend the Summer in recuperating, but death has cut short his plans.

Stub-Tailed Monuments.

An act of Congress should be passed compelling all proposed monuments to our distinguished dead to be built in thirty days or not at all. A month, in these days of lightning thought, is sufficient to destroy all remembrance of past greatness. Already our country has earned the title of the land of stub tailed monuments. Mount Vernon is in dilapidation. The Washington National monument has remained in its present unfinished state for twenty years. The tomb of Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, does not even afford shelter to his coffin from the ravages of the weather. Monroe slept thirteen years in our Second Street cemetery without a monument. Jefferson and John Randolph have no shaft to perpetuate their patriotism. It is found next to impossible to raise money for statues of General Thomas and Horace Greeley, and as for poets, artists, and men of letters, if their friends do not take care of their graves no one else will. Are republics ungrateful? Not without exception. Aaron Burr sleeps under an elegant monument at Princeton, N. J., near the old college building that knew him when a boy.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Who Burned Columbia, S. C.

If Columbia, S. C., which stood in the line of Sherman's march to the sea, and was burned during the war, was fired by our troops, our Government is responsible for the destruction of several million dollars' worth of cotton belonging to British subjects. If the Confederates were the incendiaries, the Confederacy was responsible. The owners of the cotton, who have filed a claim against the United States, eschew the idea that the bankrupt and defunct Confederacy is responsible, and have brought Gens. Wade Hampton and Beauregard before the Southern Claims Commission to swear positively that the flames were started by "Sherman's Bummers." Gens. Sherman, Howard, and Logan swear just as firmly that it was done by the other side.

Interesting Breach of Promise Case.

Miss Helena C. Fraser, of San Francisco, has sued Mr. James W. Thrift, a thrifty land speculator of the same city, for breach of promise of marriage, damages being laid at $25,000. Helena is described as a stately, intelligent, handsome woman of thirty-five; as for Thrift, he is gray and even snowy. Miss Fraser has made her little adventures, both amorous and political. According to her own narrative, a man or more has always been in love with her. One of them educated her in a Canadian convent; others have given her money to travel with, fine dresses to appear in, and to pay her boarding-bills at first-class hotels. Thrift, too, had been very kind, though at last he had trampled upon the most sacred feelings of her heart. She professes to be a staunch Southern woman, and when her aunt was arrested as a spy in Washington she went to jail with that relative. She thinks she was born in Tennessee, but is not sure. In San Francisco she was acting as a governess, when Thrift wooed her and won her promise, and then flung her like a vile weed away. Now she is certain that Mr. Thrift will compromise matters by marrying her, but she feels sure of $25,000 if he doesn't. Except in the matter of being "stately and handsome," Miss Helena seems to be a sort of Becky Sharp.

The Conscience Fund.

The conscience fund of the United States Treasury is assuming respectable proportions, growing out of the return, by Congressmen, of the salary steal. Up to this date, twenty-seven Representatives and Senators have turned their share into the Treasury. The total amount thus returned is $111,222.97. This shows that the great majority of the Congressmen are not afflicted by any qualms of conscience, much less touched by a sense of official decency. Those of them who openly defend the steal say that by the time the next election comes around the people will have forgotten all about it, and they will not lose a hundred votes on account of it.—*Phila. Press.*

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?
J. R. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.
SOLD BY
Arbuckles & Co., Dilworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. J. Jenkins, J. S. Dilworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, S. Ewart & Co., and others.
feb28:16

FIRE CLAY,
WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

PLATE GLASS!
And French Window Glass.
J. J. Gillespie & Co.,
88 WOOD STREET.
Estimates furnished CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
ap25:109

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; E. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz Christopher Z.ug.
John H. Selley, Collector.

PERSONAL.

AMADEO enjoys an Italian annuity of $50,000.

WM. B. ASTOR is said to be the owner of three thousand houses in New York city.

THE Earl and Countess of Caithness, lately traveling in America, have arrived at home in London.

A DISPATCH from Peoria, Illinois, dated Tuesday, says that Secretary of War Belknap had been spending the day there.

MR. DARBYSHIRE, of the Oxford crew that beat that of Harvard University, is teaching physiology in the London Working Men's College.

PROBABLY the oldest soldier in the world on the active list is Field Marshal Wrangle, of the Prussian army, who was commissioned a lieutenant in 1798.

THE Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has been betrothed to the Princess Marie of Bragance, daughter of the ex-king Don Miguel of Portugal.

PARSON BROWNLOW is charteristically pointed in regard to his disposition of his share of the back pay steal. He says he pocketed it without any compunctions of conscience and was glad to get it.

ANNA DICKINSON tells a friend who speaks right out in meeting, that Whitelaw Reid is a spooney sort of a dandy, dilletante, without any brains to speak of, and that she is "engaged" to no such man—not she!

WM. LANGSTON, the confessed murderer of his mother and a little girl, in Coles county, Illinois, attempted at first to avert suspicion from himself by offering a reward of $500 and employing two detectives to discover the murderer.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was at the Commencement exercises in the Workingman's College, London, of which the Hon. Tom Hughs is President, and made a speech, in which he gave England the second place in the list of nations, America, of course, filling the first rank.

MRS. MARY WALKER, of Denmark, Maine, has sent her military namesake an example of woman's usefulness by making 254 coats and forty-eight pairs of trousers (not for her own wear), doing a large amount of knitting, working for five weeks at hay harvesting, all within a year and without neglecting her housekeeping.

MRS. BROOKES, a sister of the Woodhull, has frequently protested against the conduct of Vic, but when, at the trial of Train, ladies were requested to leave the room to avoid an indelicacy in the evidence, she retained her sitting until removed by a bailiff from the sound of that evil communication which might corrupt her good manners. The family is clearly all of one kidney.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
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John H. Selley, Collector.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
NEW NOVELTIES
Added to our stock every day.
New Straw Hats
For Gents and Youths, in newest styles.
Ladies' and Misses' New Hats.
Linen Hats and Sun Bonnets.
Infants' Lace and Merino Bonnets.
Ribbons, Flowers, Tips, Sprays, &c.
Parasols, Parasols, Parasols,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
A very large assortment of new styles.
Human Hair Goods,
NEW FANCY GOODS.
Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs, Bows,
Latest styles, new shades, a fine stock at low prices.
Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
Is Now in Full Operation
AND HAS PROVED A
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an
Extraordinary Reduction
As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,
Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 AND 199,
PENN AVE.
Would call special attention to their

Black Dress Silk at	$1.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	1.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	1.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.10 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.30 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	4.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	4.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	4.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	6.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	6.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	6.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	7.00 per yard.

Also, extra Bargains in
BLACK, WHITE AND
Fancy Striped Silks,
Colored Silks,
In all the New Tints, Sage, Blue, Green, Drab, Brown and Pink. To all of which
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
RETAIL STORES.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES.
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Str eet
fe28:18

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Dress Goods! Dress Goods!
Japanese Poplins, Handsome Patterns, very low.
Japanese Silks, Newest styles.
Black Silks, best colors and makes, extra cheap.
Colored Silks, latest fashionable Shades.
New Wash Poplins, at very low prices.
New Plaid Goods, extra bargains in these Goods.
New striped Poplins, new Goods, latest styles, at a bargain.
The "Flag and Thistle,"
OUR OWN BRAND,
BLACK ALPACAS
All grades, very cheap.
LADIES'
NEW SPRING SUITS
We have now opened a large and complete line of LADIES' NEW SPRING SUITS, made in lastest Spring Fashions, Plain, Fluted, Embroidered and Handsomely Braided, at low prices.
WHITE GOODS of every description and style. LADIES' WHITE WAISTS, &c., &c., at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

128--B. & B.--128.
BARGAINS IN
New Dress Goods.
Two cases plain and brocade
Mingonette Poplins,
At 37½c, that sold early in the season at 50c.
ONE CASE
Satin Stripe Poplins
At 20c, all colors, a decided bargain.
NEW PRICE ON
SILK WARP CHALLIES
Is 75c, well worth $1.
New Black Silks,
At $2, $2.25, $2 50--25 cents a yard less than usual price.
Fine Striped French Silks,
At $1, $1.15, $1 25, and $1 50.
A great bargain in extra fine quality
JAPANESE SILKS.
Ladies' Suits! Ladies' Suits.
BOGGS & BUHL,
THE
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

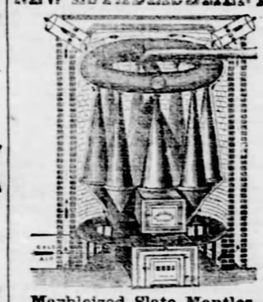
SPRING STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN
Are receiving daily their SPRING STOCK, to which they invite the attention of those wanting to purchase.
THESE GOODS
Have been selected with great care, and for Beauty
Cannot be Excelled.
LADIES
In particular are requested to call and examine our Spring Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
CORNER OF
Fourth Ave. and Market St.

NEW GOODS.
A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
TO LET.
STORE—No. 88 Market street; completely furnished with Counters and shelving.
COMMERCIAL HALL—Elegantly fitted up as a Lodge Room. Three ante-rooms.
Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM
U. S. Law Association Building.
DIAMOND STREET.

Window Glass
SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL,
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
feb28-MTH-68 DUFF & CAMPBELL.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Splendid Assortment of
WINDOW SHADES,
In various colors, received and opened to-day, very low.
NEW CARPETS,
New Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Mats, &c.
Stair Rods, Cornices, Curtains, &c., &c.
Handsome Brackets.
Wall Pockets, elegantly carved work, good variety.
New Light and Dark Prints.
New Light and Dark Chintzes.
New Light and Dark Percales.
A Soft Finish 4-4 Muslin at a bargain.
Linen and Huck Towels and Toweling.
Damask Towels, Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine stock of New Ginghams.
Shirtings, Checks, Tickings, Damasks, &c., &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street
NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted on the above STORE of the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I wish respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Purchasers, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or paint.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and to simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The best FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 1324 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CHOICE CARPETS.
We open to-day the Choicest lot of
English Body Brussels,
Of our own importation, that has ever been shown in this city, embracing the Newest and Richest Colors ever put into Carpets. The leading Colors are as follows: THE PURE OAK, CHINTZ, one DRAB AND BROWN, one GREEN, SCARLET AND GOLD, one GREEN AND GOLD, one DRAB, BROWN AND GOLD, one TURKEY RED. Many of these patterns match much of the Terry and Reps now used for covering furniture. No Choicer Goods can be seen anywhere.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TTHS
KINDER BLAIR.
PRACTICAL
CONFECTIONER
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
Nuts, Canned Goods, Ice Cream, &c.,
62 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
$1,000 REWARD,
For any case of Blind, Bleeding Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. SING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. H. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 65 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
my2:r60-TTHS

POLITICAL.

STATE SENATE.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
CHARLES JEREMY,
SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
ap26-d&s

FOR STATE SENATE,
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Nomination, Subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
ap26-D&WTD

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
R. S. P. M'CALL,
Of Tarentum, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my1-d&s

FOR ASSEMBLY,
A. C. HAYS,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my1-d&w

FOR ASSEMBLY,
COL. JAS. W. BALLANTINE,
OF TEMPERANCEVILLE.
Late of the 9th Pa. Reserves and 198th P. V., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my5-d&s

FOR ASSEMBLY,
(District North of the Rivers,)
H. K. SAMPLE,
SHALER TOWNSHIP.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my2-d&s

FOR ASSEMBLY,
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley Borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.
my1

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Middle District outside of City,
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my1-d&s

FOR ASSEMBLY,
A. B. YOUNG,
OF ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette Township, subject to the decision of Republican County Convention No. 8.
my7

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
OF THE THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
ap22

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE W. WEDDLE,
Of South Versailles township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
my1-d&s

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. BANKS, O. JONES,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. KEYMER,
J. H. SORLAND, E. H. PALMER,

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.

Financial matters appear to be still tending in the same direction they have for the past week. Money is becoming more easy, and the rates of interest point downward in Pittsburgh. The market ought now to settle unless some disturbance, not foreseen, should interfere with the natural tendency. Local securities show but little animation, scarcely any business having been transacted in that line. Operations in real estate are on the increase, the inclemency of the weather alone preventing larger transactions. However, everything will lighten up when fine weather finally sets in.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881.		
" —coupons	121	121¾
5-20—1862	115	115⅝
5-20—1864	115	115⅝
" 1865	115¾	115⅝
" 1865 new.	117¼	117¼
" 1867.	119⅛	119
" 1868—coupons.	119⅝	119⅝
10-40s.	113¾	113¾
6-20s—coupons.	115¾	115¾
Currency 6s.	115¾	115¼
New 5 per cent	114½	114¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101⅝	101⅝
Erie	64¾	64¾
R.H. & E.	3¾	3¾
C. C. & I. C.	97¾	98
Pa. Penn	57¾	58⅛
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan southern	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	135	135¾
Canton	105	106
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95¾	95¾
Rock Island	110¾	110¾
Fort Wayne	89	89
North Western, Common	87	87
Do. preferred	87	87
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	15¾	15¾
Union Pacific	32¾	33⅝
Toledo & Wabash	39	39
Fort Wayne	93	93
Adams Express	95	95¾
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	74	73¾
Harlem	124	127

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	73½
Reading	35¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120
Oil Creek	60
Lehigh Valley	66
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Pennsylvania Allotments	50¾
Pittsburgh 3-65	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	93¾
Central Transportation	17¾

The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday says a comparative review of the last two weeks shows an increase in all the items of the bank account except circulation, which decreased $1,000. The loans show an increase of $643,541. The reserve in specie and legal tenders shows an increase of $317,267 on a decrease of $326,447 of deposits, a handsome advance on the required proportion of 25 per cent. This exhibit made by the banks is a fair reflex of the easy condition of the money market. The business at bank, as shown by the reported clearings, was unusually large, amounting to the very heavy aggregate of $93,686,642, an increase on the previous week of $3,391,648. There was also a small increase in the balances. Government bonds yesterday were not particularly active, though prices were generally higher. The advance being within the range of ¼@¾. There was no change in sterling exchange.

NEW YORK, MAY 7, 1873.

The supply of loanable funds is steadily increasing, and the money market continues to ease on every condition for the spring and summer months. Currency is still flowing here, and the banks are discounting freely as well as offering increased amounts of money on call to bankers. Rates have been 1@6 per cent. on call and 7@8 for prime discounts. The outstanding legal orders have decreased $154,000. The advance in the bank of England rate of interest was expected, and had no marked effect. Sterling was dull and heavy; 9 60½@9 60¾ for sixty days and 9 62½@9 63 for sight. Gold was until so steady at 7 [illegible] closing at 117¾@117⅞. Loans 7@7 per cent. Clearings, $90,000,000. Treasury disbursements $300,000 for interest. Customs receipts $750,000. Government: a little better and firm. State bonds dull: Tennessees very strong. Railway bonds are in brisk demand, and Stocks were less active and the changes smaller than yesterday. The market was rather feverish and irregularly weak and strong, closing weak. The earlier firmness was due to covering of shorts from 102 to 102½; Wabash was 58@58½; Rock Island, 110½@110¾; Fort Wayne, 89@89¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 15¾@15¾; Pacific Mail, 53¾@53¾; Western Union, 87¾@87¾; Erie, 64¾@64¾; Michigan Central, 93¾@93¾; Illinois Central, 135¼@135¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95¾@95¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 87@87½; do preferred, 87@87½; Pacific Mail, 53¾@53¾; Toledo & Wabash, 39@39¼; Fort Wayne, 93@93¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 15¾@15

DAILY GAZETTE.

Very Latest News.

FOREIGN.

The American Department at the Vienna Exhibition.

Shocking Railway Accident in Hungary.

Spanish Political Refugees Flocking to Portugal—Don Alphonzo and his Band Surrounded—Carlist General Commissary Absconded—Excited Discussion in the Ontario Parliament on the Pac fic Railroad Investigation.

AUSTRIA.

Shocking Railway Accident.

VIENNA, May 7.—A dispatch has been received from Pesth, announcing a shocking Railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported killed outright and forty injured, some of them it is supposed fatally. Six carriages were completely demolished.

Entertainment by the Minister of Commerce.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Minister of Commerce gave an entertainment last evening to the officials of the Exhibition. Among the toasts given on the occasion was one by Bayard Taylor to "The Industry of Austria."

The American Department at the Exhibitio.

LONDON, May 7.—A Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a letter to that journal, ridicules the American department of the Exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States: Two cases of Colt's fire arms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt cellars, a dentists chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi river. An explanation of this meagre display is found in the former mismanagement of the American section, and it is confidently hoped now that the new commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil effects of that. Goods from America will be speedily unpacked and the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

SPAIN.

Carlists Surrounded.

MADRID, May 7.—Don Alphonzo and his band are surrounded near Iqualada, and it is thought will surrender.

The Carlist Loss at Vera.

BAYONNE, May 7.—The Carlists lost fifty killed and twenty prisoners in their attack a few days since on the town of Vera, in Navarre.

Carlist Commissary General Absconded.

It is reported that the Commissary General of the Carlist forces has absconded, taking with him all the cash on hand.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railroad Investigation.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 7.—The most exciting debate of the session took place last night with reference to the action of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad investigation. A division took place at an early ho r this morning, when the Government was sustained by a majority of thirty-one. The proposal of the c mmittee was that an adjournment should take place until the return of Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George Cartier and Mr. Abbott, from England, a motion to which the fact being carried by the majority above stated.

BELGIUM.

The Russian Campaign Against Khiva.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—The *Nord*, a Russian journal published in this city, in its issue this afternoon, denies that the Khan of Khiva has offered unconditional submission to the Russian demands. The *Nord* says: It is true that the Khan released prisoners held in captivity, but at the time of announced the immediate withdrawal of the Russian expedition against Khiva, with other conditions which could not be accepted by the Czar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Advance in the Bank Rate of Discount.

LONDON, May 7.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced one-half per cent., and is now four and a half.

PORTUGAL.

Arrival of Spanish Political Refugees.

LISBON, May 7.—Figuerola, Sardoal and other political refugees have arrived here from Spain.

ITALY.

The Condition of the Pope Precarious.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Rome says the condition of the Pope is precarious.

LOUISIANA.

The Kellogg-McEnery War.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GOV. KELLOGG.

A Bloodless Battle Fought at St. Martinsville.

The Excitement Increasing in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this evening by a report that Kellogg had been shot. The report was untrue, but it appears a pistol was fired, and some reports say at him.

The Superintendent of the Morgans & Texas Railroad makes the following statement: This morning a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with the business and creating alarm. I rebuked Flanigan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Kellogg, expressing disapprobation of their conduct. At half-past five o'clock Kellogg called at my office, corner of Natchez alley and Magazine stret, to explain the matter. While doing so, his carriage at the door was immediately surrounded by a large and excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was being driven off some one in the crowd fired a pistol. The driver immediately piled the whip and drove up Natchez alley at a furious pace.

Boats Seized by Citizens.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 7.—The boats were all seized by the citizens. The United States troops are detained here, unable to proceed further for want of transportation.

Assertions of Resisters.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Resisters assert that although the United States troops are going to St. Martinsville upon application of the United States Marshal, upon the plea of serving civil processes, that their object or effect of their mission will be to relieve the Metropolitans, whose pellitions for help are unheeded.

The Mob Condemned.

All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into gun stores last night, and Governor McEnery has issued an address of similar purport.

Reinforcements for the Teche Country.

Forty horses and thirty-one Kelloggists, with arms and accoutrements, left at seven P. M. by the Morgans & Texas Railroad for the Teche country.

A Bloodless Battle.

The *Picayune's* New Iberia special says: A sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville. The police, at about 2:45 P. M., made a sortee from the town, attacked the forces of Col. De Blanc, who fell back before them. The police fired both solid shot and shell from their cannon, but without effect. The fight ceased about one mile and a half beyond the town and made a stand, but retreated after a brisk skirmish before the advancing forces of Col. De Blanc.

Governor Kellogg Interviewed.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—A *Picayune* reporter interviewed Governor Kellogg on the subject of the attempted assassination. In reply to questions, the Governor replied: "I left Mechanics to wait the coming of Supervising Architect Mullett from Washington. This official is expected here within the next week.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER,

An Officer Arrests a Man Who Makes a Confession of Having Stabbed Another—The Officer Refuses to Make an Information—The Man Discharged—Rumored Death of the Victim—An Inquiry Needed.

On Tuesday evening Officer Eshoff arrested a man on Penn street who came to him in a slightly intoxicated condition and told him he had stabbed and severely beaten a man a little while previous. The officer took him in custody, and yesterday morning the man was brought before the Mayor. The man, whose name is William Kennedy, had no charge preferred against him; the officer asked him about the stabbing and the man made a full confession, but the bright hero of the *mace*, refused to make any information on the statement made though Kennedy confessed to having stabbed the man. Last night the prisoner came to the lock-up, that the victim of this assault had died and now the man who was discharged from custody and had his revolver returned to him, turns out to be a probable murderer. Why the man was not held after making such a confession, is something queer. It is well enough to state that the Mayor knew nothing of the case, but the conduct of the officer demands a rigid investigation, if the rumor is true as reported.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Clara Hunt, Smithfield, Fayette Co., 2c; Thomas Murray, East End City, 2c; Wayne Richardson, Fayette City, Pa., 3c; Thos. E. Loyd, Shoemaker City, 2c; Topping, Maynard & Hobron, New York, N. Y., 2c.

Fishing Tackle

Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 1m:TTHA.

The Weed Sewing Machine is sold on terms to suit the times—easy payments. For particulars call at 116 Market street.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

N. G. Lloyd line steamer Deutschland at Southampton.

Inman line steamer City of Limerick at Queenstown.

Hampton's Friends.

Yesterday morning the counsel for Hampton, the alleged bond robber, made application in the Court of Common Pleas for an order to allow the friends of the prisoner to visit him, some of them having come from New York with news from his wife, who is reported dangerously ill. Judge Sloan refused the order, but said that any friend could see Hampton if accompanied by one of his counsel.

Paving Contract Let.

The Commissioners for Elsworth avenue have awarded the contract for paving said avenue to Messrs. J. K. & W. H. Hastings, proprietors of the locust block pavement. This, we say, was the right thing. The humbuggery of piles and heads of pavements is fast revealing itself—and the manifest and great superiority of the locust block, we trust, will soon be generally acknowledged. We hope to see no more public money wasted on pine pavements.

Fell Down Stairs.

Mrs. Conrad Shaffer was very seriously injured yesterday at her residence, No. 132 East street, Allegheny, by falling down stairs. It appears that she was coming down stairs when her heel caught in one of the steps and she was hurled to the bottom. One of her arms was fractured and two of her teeth were knocked down her throat, besides this she received several contusions. A physician was summoned who experienced great difficulty in extracting the teeth from her throat.

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Mr. H. Howard was appointed Chairman and Mr. E. Abel Secretary. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting the following resolution was adopted:

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Adjourned.

Briceland in Jail.

The Washington *Reporter* says that Briceland has been ill ever since his capture and return to his old quarters, under the hospitable roof of Sheriff Ramsey. He has but little appetite, and has fallen off a good deal in flesh. He took cold from exposure during his absence from jail, and has been suffering from an attack of something like pneumonia. He has not made a clean breast of how all the means of his escape were procured, and is disposed to be quite reticent upon the subject. Had the weather been favorable, so that he could have lain in the woods, and not been driven to seek shelter from the cold in barns and outhouses, he think he could have avoided re capture. His attorneys have carried his case to the Supreme Court, and there it is likely to rest until late next fall.

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Mr. W. H. McCalium, whose establishment is at No. 51 Fifth avenue, and whose progressive spirit and experience in business impel him to be ever on the *qui vive* for something excellent and durable in his line—something that will augment the long and well-established good name of his house and give unmixed pleasure to his numerous customers—has imported directly from the manufacturers a very heavy stock of English oil cloth, which has established a world-wide reputation, both as to its superiority for extra quality and unequaled durability, also for uniformness of color and finish and neatness of figure it is second to none. He has also on hand a very large assortment of different widths of American oil cloths of a very superior quality. The business qualities of this house need no encomium at our hands, but let it suffice to say that its past unblemished reputation will be zealously maintained in the future.

Produce Commission Merchant.

We direct the attention of those having merchandise in the produce line to sell on commission to the announcement made by Mr. A. Sarlieks in another column. This gentleman has established himself in the produce commission trade at No. 360 Liberty street, and is prepared to promptly attend to all business referred to him. He offers liberal advances on consignments from reliable parties, and will guarantee to secure as good prices at any time as the market will afford. His returns are prompt, and special attention is given to consignments from dealers in the country who desire the services of a reliable commission merchant. Mr. Sarlieks has an extensive acquaintance with the trade, and his facilities can afford dispatch in goods immediately, when a day's delay is of the greatest importance. He is worthy of confidence, and will give patrons every satisfaction.

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Subsequently Vice President Keyser, of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road, with other officials, made a reconnoisance over a part of the route for this new road, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work.

Smithfield Savings Bank.

It is not so much what is earned as what is saved that brings wealth; but care should be exercised in selecting the place to put the savings. The best place of all is a good banking institution, such as the Smithfield Savings Bank, located on Smithfield street, one door from Diamond alley. This institution, formerly known as the Wylie Avenue Bank, recently changed its location, and thus came within the reach of depositors generally. the change being made at the instance of many and being justified by a satisfactory increase in business. The "Smithfield" is now ready to do a regular banking business and its managers flatter themselves that it affords all the accommodations that a reasonable patron could ask in the way of negotiating paper, or allowing interest. Its distinctive features are that the stockholders are individually liable; deposits of $100 and upwards are received; 6 per cent. interest is paid on time deposits; first mortgages, and commercial paper are discounted at low-est rates. Mr. W. W. Scot, the Cashier received his training at one of our best banking houses, and has had years of experience in addition to which, he is a gentleman of affability who will accord courteous attention to every depositor. The other officers of the Smithfield for the ensuing year are: President, E. P. Jones; Vice-President, A. G. McCandless; Directors, E. P. Jones, Geo. C. Davis, J. D. Straus, David Steen, C. W. Hubbard, Andrew Burns, Charles Jeremy, A. G. McCandless, Jr., Cashier.

We commend the institution to persons having money to deposit, and know that all will be satisfied at the treatment received.

WORRYING OVER THE SITE.

The Commissioners Again in Council—Balloting for Choice—A two Hours Deliberation—No Definite Results.

The office of Thomas Steele, Esq., Custom House building, was the rendezvous again yesterday for the Commissioners selected to choose a site for Government buildings. All the Commissioners were in attendance save Mr. King, and the programme incidental to such gatherings was carried out. The two hours spent in balloting for locations of the various sites offered, was spread before the gentlemen assembled, and created a lengthy discussion, which was varied by the ballottings. Five ballots were taken, but no definite result was reached, except in developing the fact of the diversity of opinion among the commissioners. Toward the close, the sentiment seemed to center in a choice between the property on Sixth avenue and that corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue, and during the balloting in that direction. The commissioners at last, finding themselves unable to agree after two hours session, broke up their deliberations, and agreed to wait the coming of Supervising Architect Mullett from Washington. This official is expected here within the next week.

THE SALTSBURG TRAGEDY.

The Hearing Before the Mayor Yesterday.

THE COURT ROOM AND ITS SCENES.

Dramatic Incidents of the Hearing.

NO NEW LIGHT DEVELOPED TO CLEAR THE MYSTERY.

Pohle and Hyndeman Honorably Discharged.

THE INTEREST TAKEN IN THE CASE BY THE PUBLIC.

A Full Resume of the Evidence and Hearing.

The intense interest which is taken by the public in the Saltsburg murder, was fully shown yesterday, when the case of Pohle and Hyndeman who were arrested on suspicion of having committed the horrible crime, came up for a hearing.

The hearing was called for one o'clock, but as early as eleven o'clock, knots of interested spectators began to

HOVER AROUND MUNICIPAL HALL

In order to be in time to hear all the testimony that would be adduced. The very atrociousness, and peculiar mystery and withal the non-apparent cause for the murder, all tended to give and surround the crime with a peculiar thrilling interest. As early as half past twelve, the room in which the hearing took place, (the Mayor's Court room,) was crowded with eager spectators, who threw out vague surmises and odd theories in regard to the murder. There were none however, who could suggest any real cause for the

TERRIBLE CRIME,

or the motive which prompted it. It was a peculiar crowd this, that thronged the Mayor's office to witness the hearing. It consisted of all classes of working men, from the coal miner to the puddler or iron boiler, and down to the railroad laborer, while here and there it was dotted with a natty dry goods clerk or book-keeper. Merchants, too, were there, and evinced as much deep interest in the case as any one present.

THE PRISONERS BROUGHT IN.

About half-past twelve the prisoners, Pohle and Hyndeman, were brought in, presenting a haggard appearance. They did not appear at all agitated, but showed by their cool manner that they were confident of an honorable acquittal. They chatted freely to the Chief of Police and reporters, and stated that they could not see how any evidence could be adduced against them, for they were innocent of the crime. Whatever may be said of their looks, there was certainly nothing adduced to prove that these men were guilty of any crime, save that of being seen on the railroad track in the vicinity of the murder on the day that it occurred.

Though the hearing was called for one o'clock it was not until quarter past one that Mayor Blackmore took his seat and

CAME DOWN WITH HIS GAVEL,

to claim order from those present. When order was called it was found that District Attorney Bayne was not yet present, and it was thought advisable to wait for him, as he had taken entire charge of the case, assisted by John Coyle, Esq. The non-appearance of Colonel Bayne of course caused

ANOTHER DELAY

and the spectators, who were outside of the railing, again commenced the occasion for gratifying their feet on the tile floor. In the meantime Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for the prisoners, took his seat near them, and engaged in conversation with them. At half past one o'clock the Mayor's gavel again came down and order was restored, shortly after which the District Attorney, Col. Bayne, made his appearance.

INSIDE OF THE RAILING.

The scene inside of the railing was peculiar. On a long seats were seated John Coyle, Esq., and Col. Bayne, while in their right sat the prisoners and their counsel. The reporters' table flanking them. To the left of the prosecution stood witnesses, officials and several important personages, as well as a few editors who were there to witness and take note of the proceedings.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mrs Sarah Weir, sworn—Am house keeper for August Auberle. [A diagram of the scene produced.] Knew Elizabeth Mess; saw her between seven and eight o'clock the Monday of the murder going to the store, over the path over the hill; next saw her when she was carried to Auberle's house between one and two o'clock; it was between seven and eight o'clock when I saw her; my clock is one hour fast; it was one o'clock when she was brought to the house; saw no one else go up the path that day; Auberle's house is at the foot of the hill; there is a fence between Auberle's house and the path; she came out of a little pair of bars by Auberle's stable, and then went up the hill; when the roads are muddy the neighbors use the bars; Drs. Taylor, Vankirk and Marginl were at my house; four men and Mrs. Cline brought the body to the house; Mrs. Cline stayed till the child died; went to my brother-in law's to get a doctor; Mrs. Scott and Phyffe of Saltsburg laid out the body.

Cross examined—It was nearer eight than seven; knew it was after seven; walked in a hurry; had a small bucket in her hand, had on a calico dress and apron; was in the house all that day; saw no one go up the hill about twelve; saw no one except the little girl, our house is th ee-fourths of a mile from Mrs. Clines; did not see her till she was brought in dead; could not tell if they brought her; they had hold of her limbs; Mrs. Cline was in front; she came first; she had not been there that day; she asked for a room to lay her little girl; asked what was the matter; think she said some one murdered her; that was before the men came in with the body; that was all she said; the men came in right after her; the body was placed in the second story; no one else was home but myself and children; was not more than five minutes before I went for Dr. Taylor; he lives on the pike; my brother-in-law went for him; was

GONE TWENTY EIGHT MINUTES;

when I came back the house was full; Dr. Maginni was the first physician at the house; she died about two or three; [a cut was here presented when they laid her out; she was read from her head to her elbow; had a black mark on her left hip; saw the hole in her head; am not well acquainted with Mrs. Cline; just know her by sight; she was at her house till this happened; have not been there since; was at the funeral.

LIGHT DAWNING.

Mrs. Mary Phyffe sworn—Live on Crooked run, second house from Mrs. Cline; was home the day of the murder; knew Lizzie Mess; did not see her that morning; saw her in Auberle's room; Mrs. Cline came to my house and left her children; she left them at twelve; have one girl; know it was twelve or ten minutes after; take dinner near twelve every day; think it was after twelve; had had my dinner; Mrs. Cline said will you take my children; my girl left early and didn't come back; she seemed to feel bad because

THE GIRL HAD NOT RETURNED;

saw no one else go up the hill; could have seen any one going up the hill in the path they would take to go up without seeing the path; Mrs. Weir came and told me Lizzie was nearly dead; went to Mrs. Auberle's house; the girl was still alive; went to Mrs. Cline and built a fire; then returned, and the girl was dead; I helped wash the body; it was men who brought the body to Mrs. Cline's house; she had marks on one hip and arm; it was black and blue; it would not wash off; washed her the day after her death; she had on a calico frock and white apron and shawl, red flannel petticoat, chemise and drawers; the chemise was black and the arms also; it washed off; it was black dirt and mud; a string pounded and sewed to the waist; this was part of her dress; it is another's; [the piece shown was a strip of a petticoat,] it is not a garter; don't know as it is a garter; did not see it as part of her dress; examined her under-clothes; they were much mussed; the

THE CHEMISE WAS BLOODY;

at the neck and below and at the end; it was not bloody about the waist; don't know where the blood came from; cut the clothes off the body; the clothes were not torn; apparently untouched.

Cross-examined—It was after twelve o'clock that Mrs. Cline came to my house to leave her children; Dodds' is the next house to mine; I was home alone at the time; it is not far from my house to Dodds'; Cline's house is on the opposite side of the road; Mrs. Cline brought her two children with her; Mrs. Cline was not cross, but was afraid; she said she could not wait longer for her; she did not come in; she went to Auberle's did not see her when she left; know Mrs. Cline; knew her a year; did not visit her often; she did not visit me often; saw her two or three times a month; she

SAID NOTHING OF HAVING SEEN LIZZIE

when she left my house; Mrs. Cline kept four boarders; men boarders; they were coal miners; they were in the coal pit the day of the murder; they have all left but one since the murder; don't know their names; don't know when they went away; Mrs. Cline told me they had gone two days after the murder; one of them went away the day before yesterday; don't know his name; Mrs. Weir came to my house to tell me that Eliza was hurt, about fifteen minutes after Mrs. Cline left; went to the house; saw the body; staid till she was near dead; they had taken off her shoes and stockings; all her other clothes were on; went to Mrs. Cline's, built a fire and returned to my house; went to Cline's after dark; she had taken her children home; I took Mrs. Cline's children to Auberle's;

WENT BACK AFTER DARK;

I saw the girl's body; washed her next day; her clothes was still upon her; she laid on a bed; went home; there were a good many people there; no boarders; went over after the Coroner left to wash the body; about one o'clock; Mrs. Scott and Weir helped wash her; Mrs. Cline was not in the room when we washed her; we washed her from the shirting room; Mrs. Cline was in once; Eliza's hair was black; not very long; so long (showing); about ten inches; straight; it was done up in a net; we cut her clothes off; did not examine her clothes;

HER SHAWL WAS NOT TORN;

none of her clothes were torn; examined the girl in washing; saw no particular marks; no blood on her arm above the elbow; about the wrist to the elbow it was dirty; I washed one side and Mrs. Scott the other.

The testimony was then translated to her in German, so that she could better understand what was said, as the witness was a German woman, and spoke in very poor English. She stated that knew what she had said.

Cross-examination resumed—I thought the girl was violated; did not examine her; did not see she was; went home immediately after we washed her; I was sick after it; did talk to Mrs. Cline the day I washed her; she appeared to feel very bad; can't recollect what she said; she said she was very badly scared; nearly

FELL DEAD FROM FRIGHT

when she found the body; she gave no explanation of the murder; three girls and a boy sat up with the corpse on Monday night; one of the girls was mine; her name is Robinson; threw the clothes in the kitchen that came off the body; left them with Mrs. Cline; have seen that string before at Mrs. Cline's; a man showed it to me. [Part of the clothes was here produced.] That is her dress.

Park Robinson, sworn—Was at my father's house on Monday afternoon; our house is above Phyffe's; saw Mrs. Cline that day going with her children to Mrs. Phyffe's; did not know them, only by sight; was not acquainted with Lizzie Mess; it was about quarter to twelve when I saw Mrs. Cline; I went to the stable and happened to see her; Mr. Phyffe's is about twenty-five yards from our house; the distance is about a quarter of a mile from the house to the bottom. One of her arms was fractured and two of her teeth were knocked down her throat, besides this she received several contusions. A physician was summoned who experienced great difficulty in extracting the teeth from her throat.

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An Officer Arrests a Man Who Makes a Confession of Having Stabbed Another—The Officer Refuses to Make an Information—The Man Discharged—Rumored Death of the Victim—An Inquiry Needed.

On Tuesday evening Officer Eshoff arrested a man on Penn street who came to him in a slightly intoxicated condition and told him he had stabbed and severely beaten a man a little while previous. The officer took him in custody, and yesterday morning the man was brought before the Mayor. The man, whose name is William Kennedy, had no charge preferred against him; the officer asked him about the stabbing and the man made a full confession, but the bright hero of the *mace*, refused to make any information on the statement made though Kennedy confessed to having stabbed the man. Last night the prisoner came to the lock-up, that the victim of this assault had died and now the man who was discharged from custody and had his revolver returned to him, turns out to be a probable murderer. Why the man was not held after making such a confession, is something queer. It is well enough to state that the Mayor knew nothing of the case, but the conduct of the officer demands a rigid investigation, if the rumor is true as reported.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Clara Hunt, Smithfield, Fayette Co., 2c; Thomas Murray, East End City, 2c; Wayne Richardson, Fayette City, Pa., 3c; Thos. E. Loyd, Shoemaker City, 2c; Topping, Maynard & Hobron, New York, N. Y., 2c.

Fishing Tackle

Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. 1m:TTHA.

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HONOR TO THE DEAD.

The Demise of Chief Justice Chase Announced in the U. S. District Court—The Court Adjourns in Respect to the Memory of the Illustrious Dead.

Yesterday afternoon, in the United States District Court, the District Attorney, Hon. H. B. Swoope, arose and called the attention of the Court to the death of Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In making known the fact, Mr. Swoope said, addressing His Honor Judge McCandless:

May it please your Honor.—It becomes my duty, as the representative of the United States, to formally and officially announce to the Court the death, this morning, of the Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In making this announcement it is scarcely necessary that I should advert to the illustrious character and the distinguished positions which the late Chief Justice has held in our country. His career is so familiar to all the people that it requires nothing to be said in the way of eulogy or panegyric.

Recently a number of illustrious Americans have fallen; one of them, a few days since, died far away in a foreign land, but of all the number none has occupied so large a place in the history of his country as Salmon P. Chase. Born in New Hampshire in 1808, he was sixty-five years of age. He lost his father when nine years of age, but was assisted by his uncle, then Bishop of Ohio, in obtaining an education. After his graduation at Dartmouth, he opened a private school in the city of Washington and had among his pupils the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and many others of the most distinguished statesmen. While teaching he diligently and earnestly pursued the study of his profession, under the tutorship of the celebrated William Wirt.

After he was admitted to the bar in Washington, he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon after that he published an edition of the laws of Ohio, with notes and annotations, and has at various other times contributed to the legal literature of our country.

As the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States during the war of the rebellion, as your Honor well remembers, the arduous duty rested upon him of supplying, not men it is true, but the sinews of war, and this at a time when the credit of the country was impaired, and when it seemed to surround us on every hand. He struck out his wonderful plan of "legal-tenders," of United States bonds, and subsequently the national currency, by which he not only relieved the country, but continued to supply the daily sum of two million of dollars to carry on the war, and at the same time improved the nation's credit.

His great services as Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice, will never be forgotten by loyal and patriotic Americans. In the hour of greatest peril he was true to his country—in the moment of extreme danger he was ever ahead—fast; when the necessities of the nation were most pressing his financial genius was equal to the emergency; and now, in respect to his memory, I move you, as the representatives of the United States, that the Court adjourn.

His Honor, Judge McCandless, replied in the following words:

Gentlemen and members of the Bar:—I can fully indorse what the District Attorney has said. My acquaintance with Chief Justice dates back more than forty years. I knew him when he was a young practicing lawyer in the Cincinnati courts, and afterwards when he became Chief Justice, but had not seen him for many years. The last time I saw him was in Washington City, four or five years ago, in the rooms of the Chief Justice of the United States. I called there to see him, and was cordially received by him. I have not seen him since. I knew all his merits. He was a man of remarkable power—remarkable in his profession at the bar and subsequently upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a man of giant intellect and great warmth of heart, gentleness of disposition, &c. We differed in political life, but I always admired his high character and learning. I mourn with you, gentlemen, and with the public in his demise, and out of respect to his memory will adjourn the Court until to-morrow morning.

The Court then adjourned.

A Recherche Dining Saloon.

Merchants, clerks and business men generally have long felt the want of a first-class dining saloon, that should be located convenient to the business centre of the city, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we call the special attention of such to the fact that this want has at length been fully supplied by Mr. J. Hollinger, formerly of Allegheny City, who opened yesterday, at No. 210 Liberty street, a suite of dining rooms, which for elegance, neatness, cleanliness and convenience cannot be surpassed in the same room for two months; sometimes went to church; "Bill" Maskey and Charley Diehl were at the mouth when I came out; I generally fill three wagons from 3 A. M. till 1 P. M.; was not out of the pit that day; it is the nearest pit to where the dog girl was found; there was a foot-walk from the pit to the path.

To the Mayor.—It takes about five minutes to come out of the pit; can get out where the drivers load; there is no side drift.

Cross examination resumed—Came to Pittsburgh once with Lizzie about six weeks ago.

At this stage of the hearing John Coyle, Esq. stated that he had depended upon a witness who was not present, but an important testimony. At the request of Colonel Bayne

MRS. CLINE WAS RE-CALLED.

She testified about the same as at her last examination. The District Attorney stated he merely wanted to hear her statement, as he was not present when it was given last Wednesday.

THE CONCLUSION.

This closed the testimony. Nothing was produced to show the least connection of the prisoners Pohle and Hyndeman, with the murder. Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., their counsel then arose and asked their discharge. Mr. Coyle seconded the request, and stated there had been nothing produced to show the prisoners guilty of the grave charge brought against them. Mr. Swartzwelder stated that their crime was being poor and moneyless

HONORABLY DISCHARGED,

The Mayor then arose and said: "Gentlemen, you are honorably discharged from custody." The men arose and shook hands with their counsel and the reporters, and then left the Mayor's office apparently satisfied at the conclusion of the trial. They said they would have been lynched had they been found that evening at Port Perry, and they thanked their stars that they jumped on the train and came to Pittsburgh. This closed the hearing of Pohle and Hyndeman. The detectives will now endeavor to ferret out the murder and work up all clues now obtained, so that the guilty party or parties shall be brought to justice if possible.

AN EX-OFFICIAL COMPLIMENTED.

Testimonial to Thomas Megraw, Esq.—His Old Official Associates Testify Their Appreciation of His Worth.—A Practical Evidence of Regard For a Worthy Gentleman.

Last evening the residence of John Megraw, Esq., Lacock street, Allegheny, was the scene of a very pleasant ceremony, and the headquarters for a pleasant company intent upon the enjoyment of a fraternal occasion, held in honor of a gentleman in every way worthy of the regard in which the evening's proceedings attested, he was held. The gathering embraced chiefly the city officials of our sister city, together with members of Councils, and a few unofficial friends, and the purpose of it, was the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Thomas Megraw, brother of the host, who has just retired from official life, bearing with him the friendship of associates, and the esteem of the general public whom he served. For the past seven years Mr. Megraw has had the office of Street Commissioner in Allegheny, being honored annually with the compliment of a re-election until he declined further to accept the responsibilities and emoluments of the office. During his term, his faithful attention to duty and his courteous bearing to all, gained him general and deserved favor, and his more immediate associates, very felicitously connected the idea of making his retirement from official life an occasion for expressing the general feeling entertained toward him. With this end in view, they have quietly for several days past been arranging a little surprise, and last evening those let into the secret gathered at the appointed place. There were possibly fifty persons of the company gathered, together with the gentleman to be honored but who was kept in